

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland; Bulgaria DATE OF INFORMATION 1950
 SUBJECT Economic - Tools, metals
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; monthly periodical DATE DIST. // May 1950
 WHERE PUBLISHED Katowice; Warsaw; Varna NO. OF PAGES 2
 DATE PUBLISHED Jan - 13 Feb 1950
 LANGUAGE Polish; Bulgarian SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

RECOMMEND SOVIET METHOD FOR RECONDITIONING TOOLS;
ADOPT NEW METHODS, CUT IMPORT NEEDS

RECONDITIONING PROCESS WOULD EASE TOOL SHORTAGE -- Trybuna Robotnicza, No 42, 11 Feb 50

In every mechanical establishment and in every factory which builds machines, the list of required tools includes over 11,000 items. Expenditures for tools amount to 10 percent of production costs. These tools consist of files, cutters, reamers, turner's chisels, drills, various measuring tools, various kinds of micrometers, templates, gauges, etc. Each year billions of zlotys are spent by Polish industry for the production of tools, and yet all the factories and mechanical departments feel the shortage of certain scarce tools. While losses in alloy steel due to actual wear and tear amount to less than one percent, the instruments are used only as long as they retain their exact dimensions. When worn, they are normally scrapped. In some factories the partially used tool is regenerated, however, the present method of regenerating tools is rather primitive, without any system of technical specifications.

Engineer D. Kuzhnetsov, employed at the Kharkov Tractor Factory, worked out a process for successive regeneration of used tools, which assures the production establishments of a steady supply of necessary tools. Whenever the regenerated tools cannot be used in a given factory, they should be sent to other factories in the locality, to machine tractor stations, the lumber industry, etc.

This process has been recommended for Polish machine-tool factories. The used tool is cut to the next size in a numbered series of graduated sizes either by remilling it after tempering, by forging, by welding, or by chrome plating it. The waste pieces of high-speed steel can be used as inlays for edges of other tools.

About 95 percent of the measuring tools are regenerated by chrome plating. This process increases the hardness of the tool four times.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL		DISTRIBUTION															
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB																	
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI																	

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

WORKERS' INVENT NEW METHOD FOR CUTTING TOOLS -- Metalowiec, No 1, Jan 50

Four workers of the Transportation Equipment Factory have invented a method of making spare thread cutting tools from high-speed steel. Formerly these tools had to be imported.

USE SLATE TO POLISH TEXTILE PRINT ROLLERS -- Dziennik Zachodni, No 39, 8 Feb 50

Two workers in the print works of State Cotton Mill No 1 in Bielawa, Wroclaw Wojewodztwo, discovered that domestic slate can be substituted for the heretofore-imported grindstones for polishing metal print rollers. Slate was found to be superior to the hard-to-get and expensive grindstones.

SET NEW SMELTING RECORD -- Trybuna Robotnicza, No 44, 13 Feb 50

On 10 February 1950, a blast furnace in Pokoj Metallurgical Plant attained a smelting record of 520 tons of Martin pig iron, a new record in Polish metallurgy. With a former capacity of 250 tons, this furnace was rebuilt by the plant workers in 55 days. It has a cubic content of 360 cubic meters and its present output is equal to that of the most modern blast furnace of foreign construction.

Only 55 kilograms of scrap iron were used for every ton of pig iron produced in the record smelting.

MANUFACTURE SERRATED CYLINDERS -- Narodno Delo, No 1694, 2 Feb 50

During August 1949, the Purvi May textile plant in Stalin was short of cylinders for its ringspinning frame; the parts had been imported and could not be replaced. The plant administration suggested that the technical department try to manufacture the missing cylinders. The first attempts made by some lathe specialists failed, but after 2 months of experimenting, a system was found to adapt lathe machines to the production of cylinders. Due to the support and cooperation of the plant's entire technical staff, a special machine has been constructed for the production of serrated cylinders which will allow exchange of the old cylinders for new ones of a quality equal to the imported products.

It is expected that this production will also supply the needs of other enterprises for serrated cylinders for ringspinning frames.

METAL PRODUCTION MATERIAL SCARCE -- Narodno Delo, No 1690, 28 Jan 50

The work brigades of the Metal state industrial enterprise in Stalin are engaged in intensive competitions to exceed production quotas. One of the brigades, however, could meet only 78 percent of its quota due to the scarcity of essential production materials.

- E N D -

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL